

## A New Species of *Microlepia* (Dennstaedtiaceae) from Mt. Micangshan, China

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ABSTRACT.—A new species, *Microlepia micangshanensis* (Dennstaedtiaceae), is described and illustrated from the northern slope of Mt. Micangshan in Hanzhong City of Shaanxi Province, China.

The genus *Microlepia* (Dennstaedtiaceae) consists of ca 70 species, distributed mainly in tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, with a few in Africa and Australia and one in the Neotropics (Wu and Ching, 1991). Ching *et al.* (1959) recorded fifty-nine species of *Microlepia* from China, mainly from the Changjiang River area and from southern and southwestern China. Recently, during the course of examination of the fern specimens deposited in WUK, a new species, *Microlepia micangshanensis*, from Mt. Micangshan was discovered.

***Microlepia micangshanensis*** X. S. Guo *et* B. Li, *sp. nov.* Fig. 1.

Herba perennis, planta tota 40–60 cm alta. Rhizoma late repens, 3 mm crassum, pilis griseo-brunneis dense obtectum; frondibus distantibus. Stipes 15–25 cm longus, 3 mm diametro, brunneolus. Lamina bipinnata, lanceolata, 25–40 cm longa, ca 10 cm lata, apice attenuata; pinnis ca. 25-jugis, alternis, obliquis, petiolulatis (petiolulo ca 2 mm longo), lanceolatis, 2–7 cm longis, 1–2 cm latis, acuminatis, basi utrinque inaequaliter cuneatis, pinnatis; pinnulis (segmentis) ultimis 7–8-jugis, ovatis vel oblongis, sessilibus, basali acroscopica majore, ad 15 mm longa, 10 mm lata, pinnatifidis, obtusa, ceteris sequentibus minoribus, basi utrinque inaequaliter, cuneatis, marginibus acroscopicis 3–4 lobato-incisa, marginibus basis copicis fere integris, apice dentatis; nervis in pinnulis pinnatis; nervulis iterum pinnatis vel furcatis simplicibusve, obliquis, utrinque prominulis; textura chartacea, colore in sicco flavescente viridi, paginis utrisque subglabris, costis aut nervis persparse strigosis exceptis; rachi rachillisque supra glabris, infra dense puberulis; soris parvis ad sinum loborum positus plerumque 1–5 pro segmento, indusiis semicupuliformibus, pallide brunneis, dense et longe strigosis.—TYPE. China, Shaanxi Province, Hanzhong City, Xiaonanhai, alt. 600 m, 16 Mar. 1959, *Pei-yuan Li* 1060 (holotype: WUK). China, Shaanxi, Hanzhong, Xiaonanhai, alt. 650 m, 15 Mar. 1959, *Pei-yuan Li*, 1044 (paratype: WUK).

Perennial herb, 40–60 cm high. Rhizome long-creeping, 3 mm wide, clothed with gray-brown hairs. Stipes 15–25 cm long, distant, 3 mm wide, brownish.

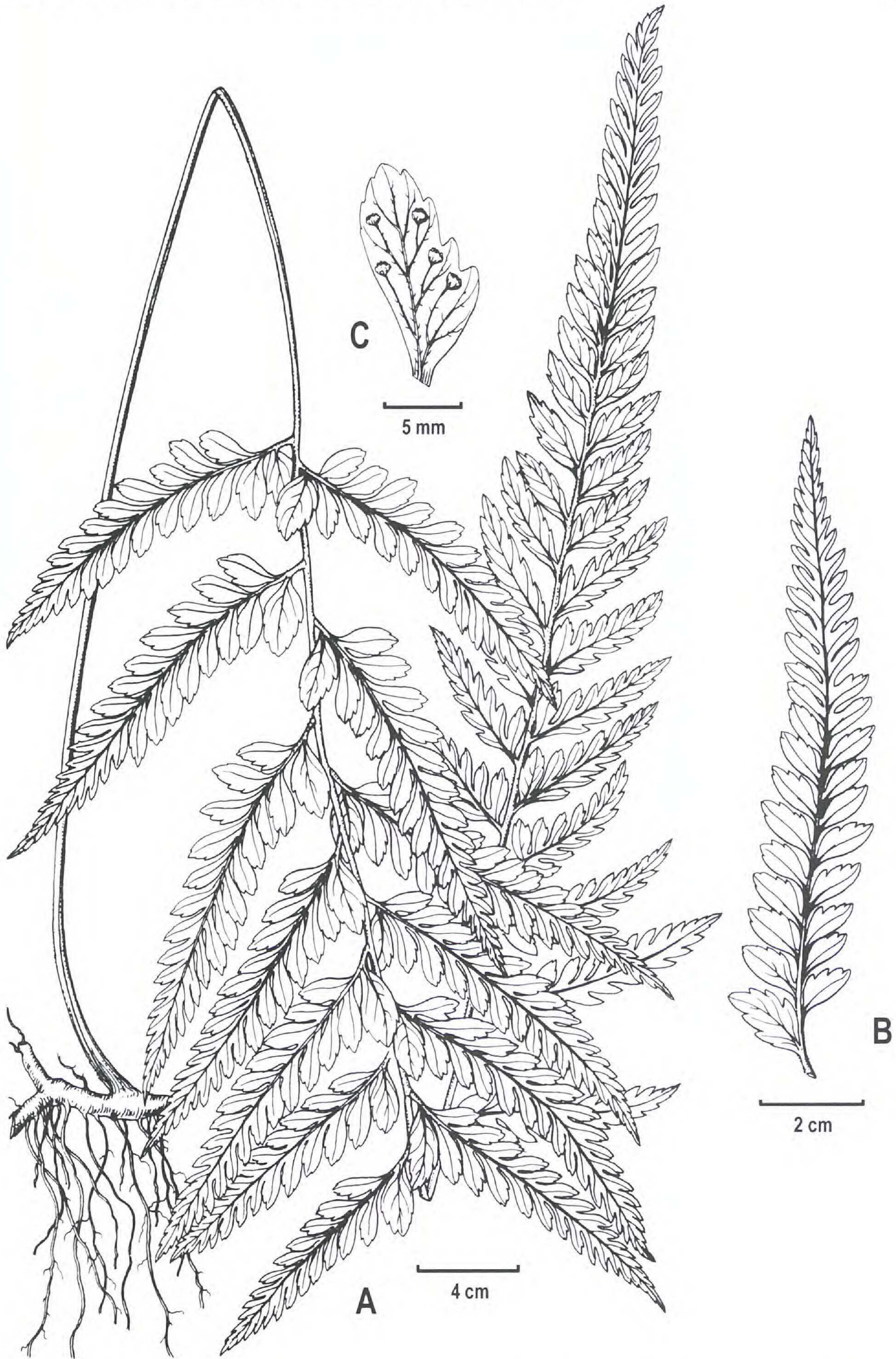


FIG. 1. Holotype of *Microlepia micangshanensis*. A. Habit. B. Pinna. C. Ultimate segment showing veins and sori.

Lamina bipinnate, lanceolate, 25–40 cm long, ca 10 cm wide, apex attenuate; pinnae ca 25 pairs, alternate, oblique, short-stalked (ca. 2 mm long), lanceolate, 2–7 cm long, 1–2 cm wide, apex acuminate, base cuneate, deeply pinnatifid; ultimate pinnules (segments) 7–8 pairs, ovate or oblong, sessile, basal acroscopic pinnule larger, usually parallel to rachis, 15 mm long, 10 mm wide, pinnatifid, apex obtuse or rounded, other pinnule smaller, about twice as long as wide, base cuneate, oblique, margins 3–4-incised on acroscopic side, nearly entire on basisopic side, apex dentate; veins simple or forked, oblique, visible on both surfaces; fronds chartaceous when dry, dark green, strigose on vein of both surfaces; upper surface of rachis and rachillas glabrous, lower surface of rachis and rachillas densely bearing short brown hairs; sori small, intramarginal, terminal on the veins, 1–5 on each segment; indusium thin, half cup-shaped, fixed by base and sides, brownish, strigose.

*Microlepia micangshanensis* grows on forest floor or on rock and is known only from Hanzhong City of Shaanxi Province, China. Hanzhong City is located in the middle of the northern slope of Mt. Micangshan.

This new species belongs to *Microlepia* based on the possession of intramarginal sori, terminal on the veins, cup-shaped indusia, attached at the base and sides, and basal acroscopic pinnules usually parallel to rachis. *Microlepia micangshanensis* is very distinct from other known species of *Microlepia* and is easily recognized by having ca 25 pairs of deeply pinnatifid pinnae. *Microlepia micangshanensis* is most closely related to *M. sino-strigosa* Ching but differs from the latter by its deeply pinnatifid pinnae, sessile pinnules, indusium shape (half cup-shaped versus reniform) and pinnule pairs (7–8 versus 12–20)

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